



Workflows, Teams, and Integrations







Who We Are!









- Rob, Nathan, Aurora, Richard
- Members of the Dev Team at Pretio Interactive
- Support multiple code bases in multiple languages with multiple deploys and builds
- Suck at mind reading, and thus rely on teamwork and communication



The Plan:

- High Level Concepts
 - · Why this matters
 - Different git branch models
 - How Testing and Code Review fit
 - Continuous Deployment
 - Scheduled Deployment
- Nitty Gritty
 - Commit messages
 - log, blame, reflog etc.
 - Rebase vs Merge
 - Grab-bag of useful commands
- Interactive Workshop
 - we all commit to the same repository, fun happens!



- slides in repo!

A Note About GUIs...

- Git GUI Tools are out there and are cool!
 - http://www.git-tower.com/
 - https://desktop.github.com/
- IDEs sometimes have nice Git integration
 - https://www.jetbrains.com/
- Today we will focus on the command line



- GUI tools good for designers, artists, folks who work with assets and don't care about code
- Still need a command-line Git Master, it might as well be you

Quick Refresher

- Clone a project from a server (GitHub example):
 - git clone git@github.com:Pretio/startup_slam_2015_website.git
- · See your Remote Info:
 - · git remote -v
- See your Branches & Info:
 - · git branch -vv
- Switch Branches:
 - · git checkout master
- · Create a new Branch:
 - git checkout -b TASK-123 -track origin/master
- · Check the current 'state' of your local branch against your origin:
 - git status
- Commit changes to your local branch
 - git add
 - git commit -m "Task-123: adds ability to recover your password via an email submit form"
- · Pull updates from origin (on the branch you are tracking):
 - git pull —rebase
- Merge content (locally) from another branch to the branch you are currently on:
 - · git merge production
- · Push content from your local branch to a branch on the server:
- (GitHub) git push origin TASK-123:TASK-123
- · (Gerrit) git push origin HEAD:refs/for/master



- Don't forget to mention at the beginning of this that GitHub != Git!

Whyfor?

- Keeps history in a maintainable way
- Communicates changes to the rest of the team
- Smallest possible Dev Team is 3







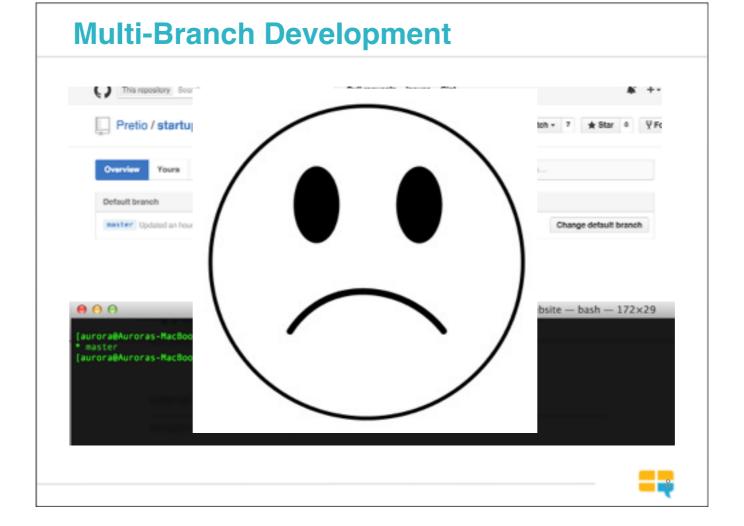


Configuration Tools

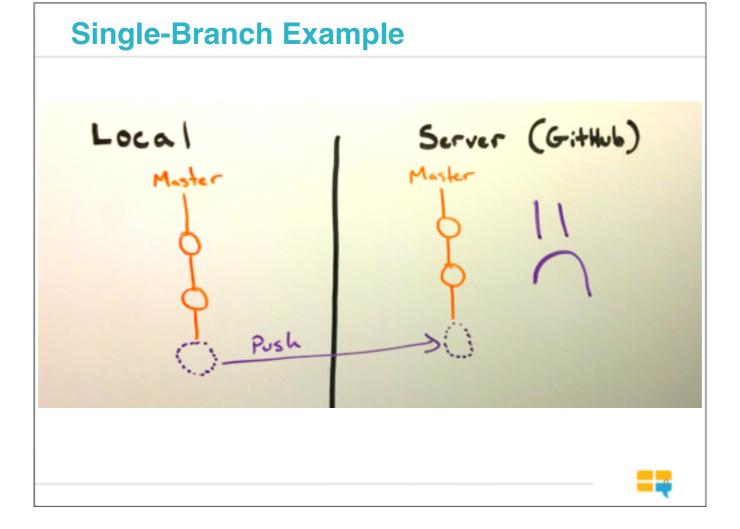
- Configure your local git install for fun and profit
- git-completion.bash
 - https://git-scm.com/book/en/v1/Git-Basics-Tips-and-Tricks
- git-prompt.sh
 - http://git-prompt.sh/
 - http://code-worrier.com/blog/git-branchin-bash-prompt/
- Talk to other Dev's, folks you work with etc.



- git-completion.bash (tab auto-complete for commands, branch names etc)
- git-prompt.sh (shows you which branch you are on in your prompt)

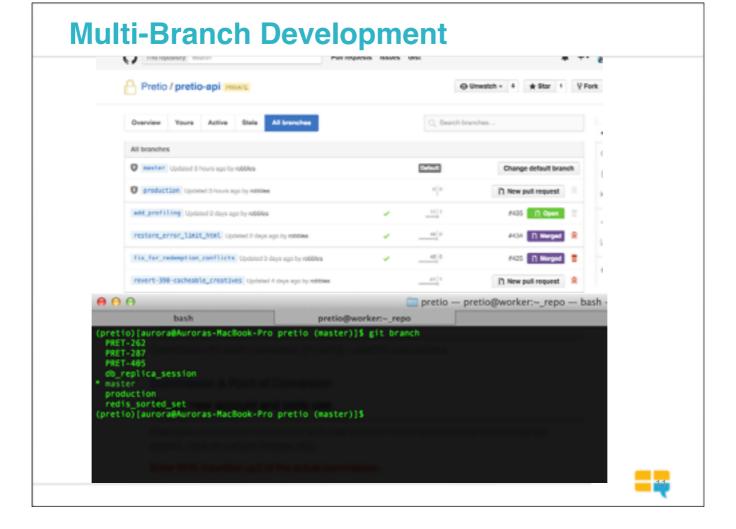


- if you are working off of a single branch called 'master' then stop that now
- branches are disposable!
- use feature branches on your local

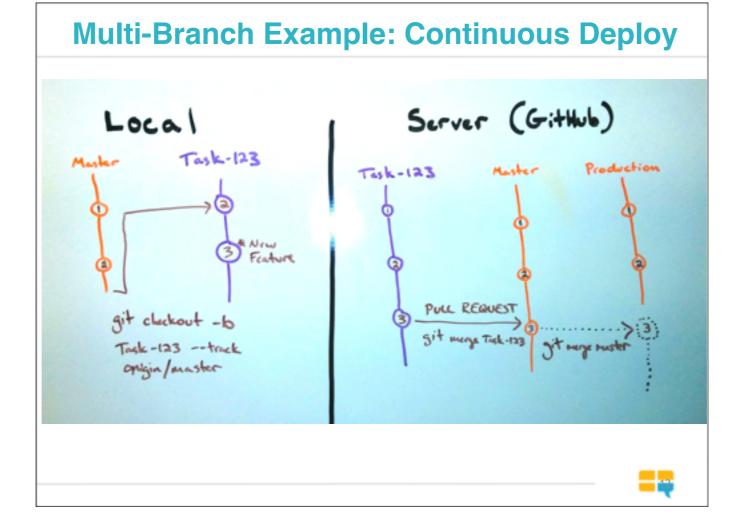


- This is the conceptual model of the previous slide, get used to this drawing notation

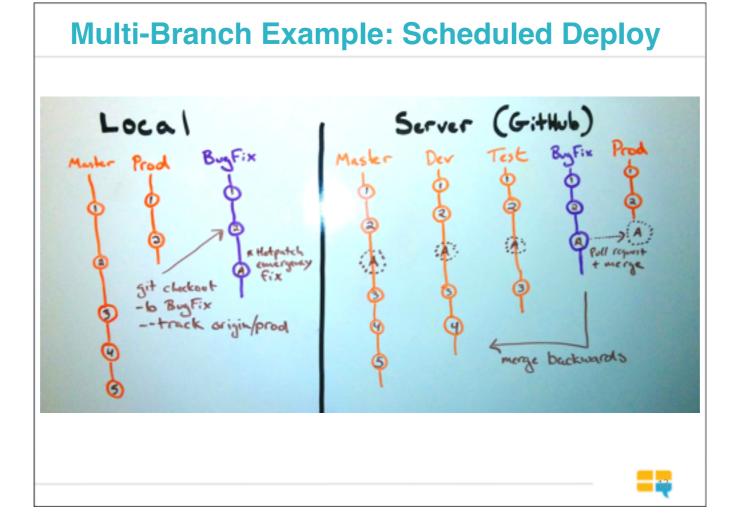
Single-Branch Example with Two People Server (GitHub) Local (A) Local (B) SAD Master Master Master Push -- Force 10



- note locked 'master' and 'production' branches (show new github feature)
- rest are feature branches actively being worked on, will be thrown away when done



- Example of a Continuous Deploy model light, code on Prod auto-rolls out
- orange are your 'protected' branches
- purple the feature (disposable) branch



- Scheduled builds, slower control to merge forward
- orange 'protected' branches, purple bug fix tracking production
- Dev/Test branches used to make interim builds, i.e. to an internal test server
- Note this merge is a hint for the rebase vs merge slide

Multi-Branch Development

- Automation is your friend!
- Use Continuous Integration Software to:
 - Automatically Run Tests
 - Auto-Merge code from one branch to another
 - Produce a production 'build' of our software and put it on the production servers
- 'Webhooks' watch your GitHub repo and trigger events in response to GitHub events:
 - When a pull request is made
 - When a merge occurs
- We use the free 'Jenkins' (http://jenkins-ci.org/) but there are others out there

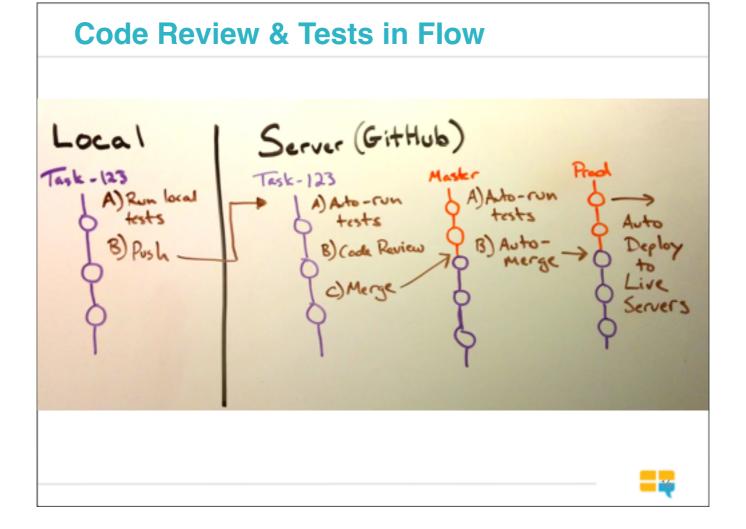
alternatives include 'Bambo' and 'TeamCity'

Code Review & Tests

- Code Review happens between your feature branch and master
 - Could be via a 'Pull Request' as on GitHub
 - Could be via tools such as 'Gerrit'
- Tests should be run often!
 - Should be run manually locally
 - Should be run <u>before</u> Code Review
 - Should be run before merge to 'production' branch



- Review a) helps prevent errors b) increases team knowledge of code, c) teaches new members code conventions
- Tests are critical, even for one liner hot fix changes on prod



- explain why we have production vs master: a controlled queue to ensure that we don't accidentally trigger a deploy of bad code

And unless you have some questions on that previous bit...

NOW ON TO THE NITTY GRITTY DETAILS



Play Along at Home!

Feel free to checkout the SendWithUs Startup Slam project:

> git clone git@github.com:Pretio/startup_slam_2015_website.git

Crack open a Terminal Window, and play along locally trying out the commands!



Good Commit Messages

	COMMENT	DATE
Q	CREATED MAIN LOOP & TIMING CONTROL	14 HOURS AGO
ø	ENABLED CONFIG FILE PARSING	9 HOURS AGO
0-0-0	MISC BUGFIXES	5 HOURS AGO
ø	CODE ADDITIONS/EDITS	4 HOURS AGO
Q.	MORE CODE	4 HOURS AGO
9	HERE HAVE CODE.	4 HOURS AGO
0	AAAAAAA	3 HOURS AGO
0	ADKFJ5LKDFJ5DKLFJ	3 HOURS AGO
ø	MY HANDS ARE TYPING WORDS	2 HOURS AGO
þ	HAAAAAAAANDS	2 HOURS AGO

AS A PROJECT DRAGS ON, MY GIT COMMIT MESSAGES GET LESS AND LESS INFORMATIVE.

xkcd.com/1296



Good Commit Messages: Why

- commit messages are passive forms of communication with all temporal versions of you and the members of your team
- best case scenario when you write a bad commit message is that it is ignored
- in an emergency situation (say a rollback)
 no one wants to read the code associated
 with a commit



Good Commit Messages: How

- limit the subject to 50 characters (note word-wrap on GitHub)
- if needed, add a paragraph description (using *git commit* instead of *git commit -m*)
- commit should explain 'what' and 'why'
- the code explains 'how'
- use the imperative mood: "This commit will...."



- see in github how words wrap funny - that's the character limit

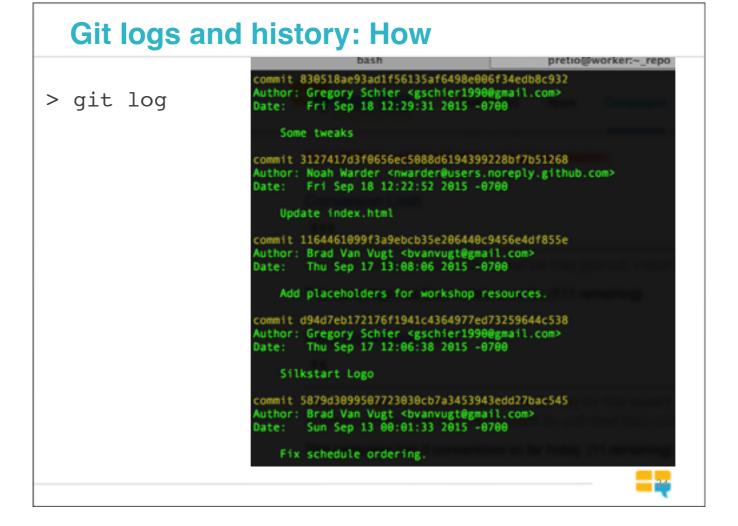
```
Good Commit Messages: How
> git commit
   1 Task-123: increases decimal precision on Payment table
   3 There was a bug in the payment table where, after performing
   4 a discount calculation, we could store a fraction of a cent.
   5 Because we only stored cents in integers, these fractions of
   6 a cent were being truncated and lost.
   8 # Please enter the commit message for your changes. Lines starting
  10 # On branch testbranch
  11 # Changes to be committed:
            new file: testfile.txt
> git commit -m "Insert Message Here"
retio)[aurora@Auroras-MacBook-Pro pretio (PRET-435)]$ git commit -m "PRET-435: increases decimal precision on Payment table"
```

- first command opens the commit in your command line editor (Vim is pictured)
- second command is a shortcut for a quick message

Git logs and history: Why

- Lots of git tools that tell you what happened, when, and (if the person wrote good commit messages!) why
- Mission critical when you are working on a code base written by someone else
- Mission critical when you are working on a code base written by past you, and present you suspects past you was drunk





- standard historical log in reverse chronological order
- this log is taken from the startupslam git repo. I'll leave judgement of the quality of the log to the reader.
- NOTE THE HASH OF THE COMMIT (used for other commands)

- specify by filename for just the history on that file/folder (works ESPECIALLY great on deleted files, and trying to figure out when a file got deleted)
- Note equivalent PyCharm hack: right-click on file, git -> history

Git logs and history: How > git blame -- <filename> (pretio)[aurora@Auroras-MacBook-Pro startupslam (pretio)]\$ git blame -- app.py bb(cca23e (Brad Van Vugt 2015-07-15 16:57:00 -0700 1) import bottle bb(cca23e (Brad Van Vugt 2015-07-15 16:57:00 -0700 2) bb(cca23e (Brad Van Vugt 2015-07-15 16:57:00 -0700 3) bb(cca23e (Brad Van Vugt 2015-07-15 16:57:00 -0700 5) bb(cca23e (Brad Van Vugt 2015-07-15 16:57:00 -0700 5) bb(cca23e (Brad Van Vugt 2015-07-15 16:57:00 -0700 5) cb(cca23e (Brad Van Vugt 2015-07-15 16:57:00 -0700 7) bb(cca23e (Brad Van Vugt 2015-07-15 16:57:00 -0700 11) bb(cca23e (Brad Van Vugt 2015-07-15 16:57:00 -0700 12) bc(ca23e (Brad Van Vugt 2015-07-15 16:57:00 -0700 12) bc(ca23

- Show who changed exactly what line in what commit (shortened hash, but usable most anywhere you can use a commit)

- Full diff of a commit with all changes
- minus sign means a removal, plus sign means an addition
- practically speaking the file dif on GitHub is much more user friendly

```
Git logs and history: How
     > git show --name-only <commit>
(pretio)[aurora@Auroras-MacBook-Pro pretio (PRET-435)]$ git show --name-only 8e3044be192843e235ef4a11a1faecb272012b5a
commit 8e3044be192843e235ef4a11a1faecb272012b5a
Author: Aurora Walker <aurora.walker@pretiointeractive.com>
Date: Wed Mar 4 13:39:49 2015 -0800
    Updating deploy scripts and ansible playbook for rolling deploys
.gitignore
deploy/app.yml
deploy/ec2.yml
deploy/group_vars/all
deploy/requirements.txt
deploy/roles/api/tasks/main.yml
deploy/roles/celery-base/tasks/main.yml
deploy/roles/webserver/tasks/main.yml
deploy/roles/webserver/templates/conf/nginx.conf
feploy/roles/webserver/templates/init/gunicorn.conf
feploy/roles/webserver/templates/init/nginx.conf
 eploy/roles/webserver/vars/main.yml
deploy/scripts/provision
deploy/staging.yml
fabfile/deploy.py
fabfile/eb.py
fabfile/server.py
fabfile/utils.py
requirements.txt
```

- Show all files changed in a given commit
- Disclaimer:8e3044be192843e235ef4a11a1faecb272012b5a I use PyCharm to tell me these things rather than use the command line DEMO IN PYCHARM HOW TO DO THIS EASIER

Git logs and history: How

```
> git revert <commit>
//creates an 'opposite' commit that un-do's

commit ae910895f6fdfc02bc96670416c9d412c9ef5082
Author: Aurora Walker <aurora.walker@pretiointeractive.com>
Date: Wed Sep 23 15:43:58 2015 -0700

Revert "PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp"

This reverts commit 2e9a1af4636bb5970e8763fa02aff1a696650cb6.

commit 2e9a1af4636bb5970e8763fa02aff1a696650cb6
Author: Aurora Walker <aurora.walker@pretiointeractive.com>
Date: Tue Sep 22 09:23:55 2015 -0700

PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp

commit e558475d2c3c1fa39c93b608b474abd481e4df41
Merge: b24d849 71247e0
Author: Carl Stubens <carl@stubens.ca>
Date: Wed Sep 23 12:09:28 2015 -0700
Margo pull request #445 from Pretio/PRET 205 funcel cumpature.

The second commit is a second commit in the second commit is a second commit in the second commit is a second commit in the second commit in the second commit is a second commit in the second commit in the second commit is a second commit in the second commit in the second commit is a second commit in the second com
```

Git logs and history: How > git reflog // different from log! 'Personal' history (pretio)[aurora@Auroras-MacBook-Pro pretio (PRET-435)]\$ git reflog ae91089 HEAD@(0): revert: Revert "PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp" 2e9alaf HEAD@{1}: commit (amend): PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp 9d09113 HEAD@{2}: commit (amend): PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp 990e791 HEAD@{3}: commit (amend): PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp 2ee5f95 HEAD@{4}: commit (amend): PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp d4d7652 HEAD@{5}: commit (amend): PRET-435: adds custom webbook for Voleo and MailChimp 9adf584 HEAD@{6}: commit (amend): PRET-435: adds custom webbook for Voleo and MailChimp 271de52 HEAD@{7}: commit (amend): PRET-435: adds custom webbook for Voleo and MailChimp 33b4cdd HEAD@{8}: rebase finished: returning to refs/heads/PRET-435 33b4cdd HEAD@{8}: pull --rebase: PRET-435: adds custom webbook for Voleo and MailChimp e558475 HEAD@{10}: pull --rebase: checkout e558475d2c3c1fa39c93b608b474abd481e4df41 d7bff4c HEAD@{11}: commit (amend): PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp 1902041 HEAD@(12): commit (amend): PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp e259fb4 HEAD@{13}: commit (amend): PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp 9c8d24f HEAD@{14}: rebase finished: returning to refs/heads/PRET-435 Oced24f HEAD@{15}: pull --rebase: PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp b24d849 HEAD@(16): pull --rebase: checkout b24d849df1bc4202d67ff6854004189be9a97195 948ead2 HEAD@(17): commit (amend): PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp e71138b HEAD@{18}: checkout: moving from master to PRET-435 c6f8cf3 HEAD@{19}: checkout: moving from PRET-435 to master e71138b HEAD@{20}: checkout: moving from master to PRET-435 c6f8cf3 HEAD@{21}: checkout: moving from testbranch to master c6f8cf3 HEAD@(22): checkout: moving from master to testbranch c6f8cf3 HEAD@{23}: checkout: moving from testbranch to master c6f8cf3 HEAD@(24): checkout: moving from master to testbranch

c6f8cf3 HEAD@{25}: rebase finished: returning to refs/heads/master

6f8cf3 HEAD@{26}: pull --rebase: checkout c6f8cf3ea76443bf1d6f5ad8b61a@c599e7c@fb6

- more like a history of your actions (across all branches)
- allows you to move back and forth within your personal timeline

Git logs and history: How

```
> git reset HEAD@{#}
// go to a specific state in your reflog (local)
```

```
(pretio)[aurora@Auroras-MacBook-Pro pretio (PRET-435)]$ git reset HEAD@{9}
Unstaged changes after reset:
        pretio/config/env.py
        pretio/database/webhooks/voleo_mailchimp.py
        test/database/webhooks/voleo_mailchimp_test.py
(pretio)[aurora@Auroras-MacBook-Pro pretio (PRET-435)]$ git reflog
33b4cdd HEAD@{0}: reset: moving to HEAD@{9}
2e9a1af HEAD@{1}: reset: moving to HEAD^
me91089 HEAD@{2}: revert: Revert "PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp'
2e9a1af HEAD@{3}: commit (amend): PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp
 d09113 HEAD@{4}: commit (amend): PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp
990e791 HEAD@{5}: commit (amend): PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp
2ee5f95 HEAD@{6}: commit (amend): PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp
d4d7652 HEAD@{7}: commit (amend): PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp
9adf584 HEAD@{8}: commit (amend): PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp
271de52 HEAD@{9}: commit (amend): PRET-435: adds custom webbook for Voleo and MailChimp
33b4cdd HEAD@{10}: rebase finished: returning to refs/heads/PRET-435
3b4cdd HEAD@{11}: pull --rebase: PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp
```

- Go to a specific point in time, but preserves time
- Note that it bumps everything up in the list!
- This is the master tool of fixing shit

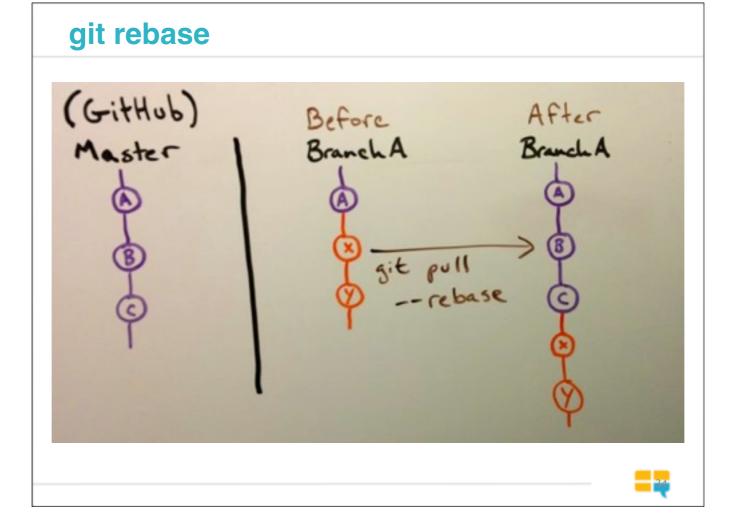
Git logs and history: How > git reset --soft HEAD^ // --soft leaves changes in 'status' (pretio)[aurora@Auroras-MacBook-Pro pretio (PRET-435)]\$ git reset --soft HEAD^ (pretio)[aurora@Auroras-MacBook-Pro pretio (PRET-435)]\$ git reflog 2e9alaf HEAD@{0}: reset: moving to HEAD^ ae91089 HEAD@(1): revert: Revert "PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp" 2e9a1af HEAD@(2): commit (amend): PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp 9d09113 HEAD@{3}: commit (amend): PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp 990e791 HEAD@{4}: commit (amend): PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp 2ee5f95 HEAD@{5}: commit (amend): PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp d4d7652 HEAD@{6}: commit (amend): PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp 9adf584 HEAD@{7}: commit (amend): PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp 271de52 HEAD@{8}: commit (amend): PRET-435: adds custom webhook for Voleo and MailChimp 3b4cdd HEAD@{9}: rebase finished: returning to refs/heads/PRET-435 (pretio)[aurora@Auroras-MacBook-Pro pretio (PRET-435)]\$ git status On branch PRET-435 Your branch is ahead of 'origin/master' by 1 commit. (use "git push" to publish your local commits) Changes to be committed: (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage) modified: pretio/config/env.py pretio/database/__init__.py pretio/database/webhooks/__init__.py pretio/database/webhooks/voleo_mailchimp.py pretio/database/webhooks/webhook.py test/database/webhooks/voleo mailchimp test.py

- common shortcut to undo the last HEAD{0} (Often known as 'undo last commit')
- the - soft "leaves all your changed files" as seen in 'git status'
- using —hard resets the index and working tree, any changes to tracked files are discarded.

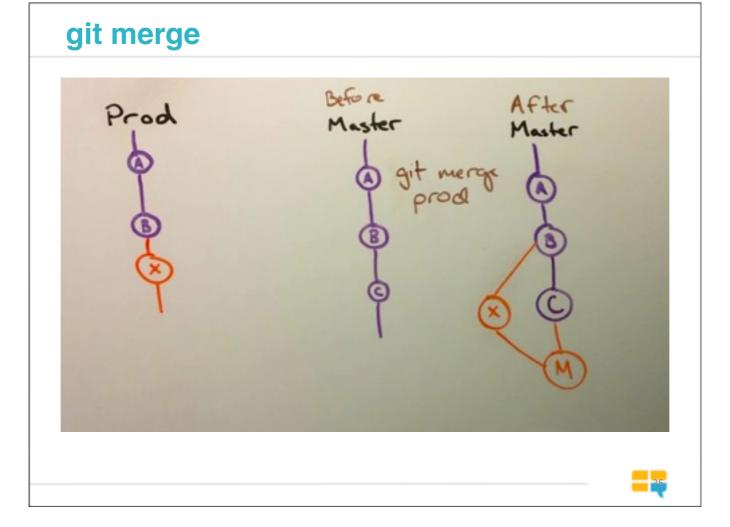
git rebase vs git merge

- Sometimes folks are... passionate about which is "better"
- Just two different tools for two different jobs





- BranchA is tracking origin/master
- great for pulling down changes from your origin/upstream
- puts your current work on top of any changes that have been made since you ran checkout



- 'M' is a new commit indicating the 'merge'
- this method keeps track of the time of 'checkout'
- Note: both merge and rebase need to handle code conflicts!

Bonus Log Command to Visualize Merges

> git log --oneline --decorate --graph

- this git log command helps illustrate the branching in the drawings
- note this is on a branch_b that merged in changes from a branch_a

git stash

- Take unstaged changes (i.e. what you see when you type git status and before you run git commit) and... hides them. Somewhere.
- A stack of stashed things accessible from any branch on your local, use it to experiment, put things away temporarily etc.



git stash



A safer way to push with force...

> git push origin --force
// force pushing is destructive and kills
// work that doesn't match your local history





- sometimes there are legit reasons to git push —force, but it is a really destructive action that can overwrite history and loose work, and it's dangerous and easy to make a mistake

A safer way to push with force...

```
// checks to see if the force-push is
// destructive and alerts you
```

> git push origin --force-with-lease

A full writeup of how force with lease works here:

https://developer.atlassian.com/blog/2015/04/force-with-lease/



—force with lease is a lot safer (but not 100% fool proof!) and should be your default instead

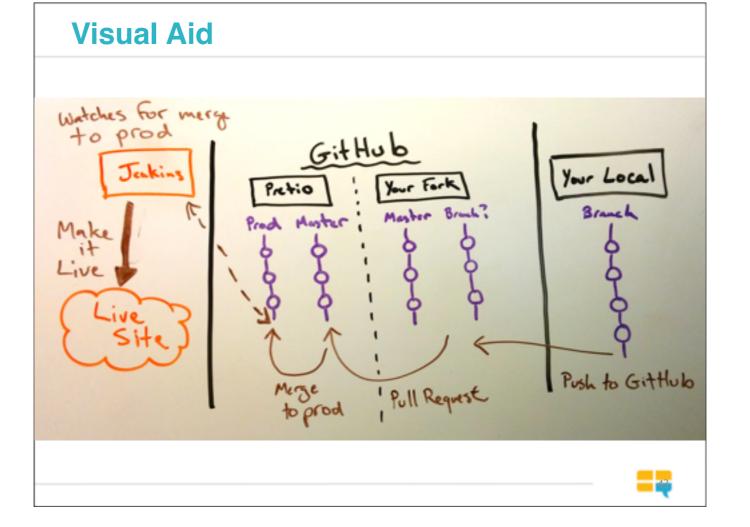
Got that? Good. Now it's time for the interactive part...

LETS ALL COMMIT CODE AND SEE WHAT HAPPENS!



Interactive Project

- We set up a GitHub repo:
 - https://github.com/Pretio/startup_slam_2015_website
- We have a fake 'JIRA Task Board' with simple tasks to complete.
- You guys get to team up, code up the task, do some code review, and get your code merged.
- Write code solo, in teams, do code review etc. Work together!
- The GitHub repo is also hooked up to Jenkins so it will deploy code LIVE.
- We're not 100% sure what will happen. It'll probably be great.
- Treat the Pretio Team as 'Project Managers'. Feel free to ask for clarification, help etc.



Sources/Reference/Reading

Thanks To:

http://chris.beams.io/posts/git-commit/

// A nice write up on writing good commit messages

http://nvie.com/posts/a-successful-git-branching-model/

//The classic document referencing the Git Branching model

https://github.com/blog/2019-how-to-undo-almost-anything-with-git

// Notes on handling 'oh no what have I done' situations

https://developer.atlassian.com/blog/2015/04/force-with-lease/

//Write up on how force-with-lease works

Tools:

https://www.jetbrains.com/idea/

//Nice development IDE's for a variety of languages with great git integration

Further Reading:

https://scotch.io/bar-talk/git-cheat-sheet

// Fantastic Git Cheat sheet for reference

https://codewords.recurse.com/issues/two/git-from-the-inside-out

// Knowing how Git works will level up your Git Wizardy

http://git-scm.com/docs

//The actual documentation on Git commands

http://git-scm.com/book/en/v2

//The official Pro Git book for free

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_continuous_integration_software

// Jenkins-like tools and alternatives

